

able for Turkey as the only sheet anchor of her safety.

#### DANGER OF DISBANDING.

Disbanding the army is universally believed to be fraught with danger. It is considered that even after disbandment a very large force, out of all proportion to the resources of the State, must still be maintained to preserve order. The army, demoralized by want, suffering and bad discipline, is equally formidable to the Porte, whether kept together or dissolved. I have reason to believe that secret representations of the government's dilemma in this respect have been sent to the London Cabinet, lest disarmament, which, to a superficial observer, might appear a salutary measure, should be hastily and inconsiderately pressed upon the country. Till an efficient police is organized, which may take a month or years, it is deemed impracticable to dismiss even a third of the present enormous force.

#### RUSSIAN MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The great northern Power certainly does not, so far, exhibit any tendency even to retard the preparations for the invasion of Turkey. As showing how the arrangements progress for making the Russian march through Roumania comfortable the following will be found interesting. It was stated from Belgrade several days ago that a brigade of volunteers stationed at Gladowa would be incorporated into the Russian army. It is now said the Russians have purchased a tract of land in Roumanian Bessarabia upon which they intend to settle these volunteers, who are nearly all refugees from Turkish provinces. Should the Russians ever cross the Pruth these settlers will join the invading army.

#### AFRAID TO GO HOME.

The Bosnian refugees in Croatia sent a memorandum to-day to the British Parliament, imploring protection in case they return to their homes.

#### BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship has caused a profound sensation in London. The *Saturday Review* thinks Bismarck is justified in leaving Germany to take care of himself, so that it may get accustomed to other leaders before death suddenly takes Bismarck away. The *Cologne Gazette* is authorized to state that in case of serious foreign complications with Germany Prince Bismarck would immediately resume charge of affairs.

#### STILL BEST OF RETIRING.

The *Herald* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed at noon that the Emperor tries to persuade Bismarck to withdraw his resignation. So far his endeavors prove useless. The rumors of reacceptance are premature, to say the least. Bismarck himself is extremely reticent, but his sons and friends emphasize the impaired state of his health and proclaim his firm resolution to retire. None yet know what will be the result of the crisis. In leading circles the hope is expressed that Bismarck will consent to remain in office after extorting from the Emperor further concessions, especially the dismissal of obnoxious courtiers. The French Ambassador has postponed his departure from Berlin on leave of absence until there is some settlement of the crisis.

#### THE PRESENT POSITION.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs to-night that the papers confirm the statement that the difficulty is yet undecided. Bismarck insists on retirement, but hopes after a restoration of health to resume the Chancellorship. The Emperor, it is stated, merely wants a temporary withdrawal of the resignation which will enable him to consult with Bismarck on some all-important matters.

#### O'LEARY DEFEATS WESTON.

Twenty thousand persons, comprising many noblemen and ladies, crowded Agricultural Hall, Islington, all day to witness the completion of the Weston-O'Leary walk. The excitement was such as has never before been witnessed at an exhibition of the kind in London. O'Leary completed his 600 miles at 2:40 this afternoon. Tremendous excitement followed. Weston accomplished the same distance at 3:15 this evening, appearing much the fresher of the two at the completion of this distance. At nine o'clock O'Leary had made 630 miles to Weston's 503. O'Leary retired amid great excitement and cheering. Weston continued until eleven o'clock, making 610 miles, and then retired. Weston was loudly cheered for his endurance, and, although beaten, left the track fresh and happy.

#### A TRIUMPH FOR BOTH.

O'Leary walked from ten to eleven o'clock on the course for exercise, leading on a friend's arm. He was evidently determined that his vanquished rival should not alone receive the applause of the multitude. He remained in the field although he had had enough. He was evidently deeply fatigued, but may have found some compensation in the tremendous applause which he received. O'Leary's walking has been much admired and has astonished even his backers in thus performing a task which only a few years ago would have been regarded as incredible. The *Standard* says that "although Weston was defeated the British people respect his pluck and sympathize with him in what is probably the bitterest disappointment of his life, namely, being vanquished at the moment when he had surpassed all his previous performances." The difference in the style of the two men is much noted. O'Leary walked in good, upright form, with his body thrown back, holding in each hand a piece of wood. Weston, on the contrary, walked with a riding whip in his hand, jesting with his friends and trying to keep pace with the music.

#### THE THEATRES.

The theatrical revivals during the Easter season do not call for special notice. A new dramatic version of *Reade's* and *Boudicaut's* well known romance, "Foul Play," from the hand of Charles Reade, has appeared. It is entitled "The Scuttled Ship" and is powerfully and strikingly effective, abounding in romantic incidents and idyllic scenes. "The Vicarage," a dramatic freestone story, has appeared at the Prince of Wales and is in every way charming.

"Les Dauchet's" will be withdrawn on April 24, at the St. James. It is a powerful drama, and was excellently well acted at this theatre, but never gained adequate appreciation. "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with Hermann Vezin as Sir Giles Overreach follows the Russian play, and Miss Kate Field's pleasant comedietta, "Extremes Meet," will still retain its place in the early part of the evening's programme.

#### A DRAMATIC PERENNIAL.

Byron's "Our Boys," celebrates its 70th night this evening. There seems to be no reason why this essentially plebeian drama should not run forever, at least until the historic New Zealand comes to sit upon the broken arches of London bridge.

#### THE OPERATIC SEASON.

The London operatic season is not yet in full swing. Mme. Ricca arrived from Malta, where she has been singing this winter with great success. I hear that the French publishers have demanded of her \$1,000 for the right to perform "Paul et Virginie," but the veteran manager refused to pay the money.

Gayarre, a new tenor, is rehearsing at Covent Garden. He is said to have a remarkably sweet voice. Herr Wagner is expected here in about ten days. He is at present the guest of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Mme. Materna, after singing in the season of Wagner Italian opera, will probably take Tietiens' place in the Leeds festival.

Carl Rosa is in the provinces, where the "Flying Dutchman" is universally successful. A remarkable influence of this success is seen in the production of new nautical dramas, as, for instance, "The Scuttled Ship" and "True to the Core," at the Adelphi. A theatre on the Surrey side of the Thames announces a dramatization of the Flying Dutchman legend. The English opera season will not begin until fall. The reason is found in Rosa's disinclination to enter into rivalry with the two Italian opera companies. The extraordinarily overcrowded musical season, after the provincial season, will recuperate on the Continent for a few months.

#### ART GOSSET.

A musical journal here writes that one of the gems of the gallery of French pictures, entitled "Forest and Stream," represents a dim woodland scene with large trees and a quiet brook. The work is unaffected, natural and truthful, and the result is pleasing in the extreme. It is silence on canvas and the effect upon the heart is a sense of pensiveness and quietude. The artist is Joseph Jefferson, our famous "Rip."

Tuesday next is the last day for sending pictures to the Royal Academy. Three weeks of suspense will follow for all artists outside of the Sacred Grove, as the Gallery does not open until May. The forthcoming exhibition does not promise to be a remarkable one—indeed, the new Grosvenor Gallery, in Bond street, which opens next month, has diverted many of the finest pictures and best artists from Burlington House. The new gallery managers promise that the walls shall not be overcrowded and that there shall be no "skying" or hanging of pictures so high as to be beyond the range of ordinary vision.

#### RECOVERY OF THE LOST VANES.

The Berlin Museum's lost Vanes have been recovered. A saddler returned the picture stating that he had purchased it for seventeen and a half groshen (thirty-five cents). The authorities will give him the promised reward when they are convinced of the truth of his statement.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The Caxton celebration exhibition will be held at South Kensington Museum, where room for specimens of printing machinery in motion has been set apart.

Dr. Schlemmer is announced to read a paper upon his discoveries at Mycenae before the British Archaeological Association.

An enterprising publisher announces a history of "The Darnald Industry." It transpires that there are 300,000 barmalms in Great Britain.

Tennyson has abandoned his Isle of Wight home, and, having moved into London, lives permanently in Upper Wimpole street.

#### OXFORD'S BROKEN OAR.

Truth says that the cause of Oxford's breakdown in the University race was owing to the fact that Mr. D. J. Cowles, the bow, caught an unmistakable crab, and that in the effort to extricate his oar it broke at the leather button.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AMERICANS.

Travellers from the United States will be glad to learn that the American Exchange and Reading Rooms, at No. 440 Strand, were reopened to-day with increased accommodation and comfort by Messrs. Henry F. Gillis & Co. Mr. Robert Bowles will still continue at his post in the reading rooms.

IMPROVING COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE. The Lancashire operative cotton spinners have obtained the sanction of their Executive Committee to give in their notices to quit work within a fortnight if they deem that step advisable. They have resolved to exhaust every conciliatory resource, and will make another effort to secure a peaceful settlement.

#### THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague has disappeared from Saxony.

#### ANOTHER HERALD WARNING FULFILLED.

Your cable warning, dated Friday, March 30, in which you informed us that a storm was probable on the north British coasts for Tuesday or Wednesday last, has been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. On Wednesday a terrible storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over the northeastern portion of the British Isles with the greatest violence. The thunder peals during the tempest are reported as appalling, and the lightning, which was fearfully vivid and constant, continued for hours, rendering the storm one of the most violent and terror inspiring that has visited England for years. Torrents of rain fell along the track of the storm, and large tracts of land have been submerged, and an immense amount of damage has been thus caused to agricultural interests.

#### THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.

The storm continued over Scotland for an entire day, carrying destruction to many sections of the country. The rivers were swollen by the enormous rainfall and much property was damaged. It is reported by the lightning and the furious gale that prevailed.

#### LONDON DOES NOT ESCAPE.

We felt the influence of the tempest also in London during Wednesday, and all admit that the prognostication was completely fulfilled. The damage throughout the country is immense.

HERALD DAILY WEATHER OBSERVATIONS IN ENGLAND. The following daily observations have been made for the *Herald* during the week at Holyhead and Plymouth. The fall of the barometer during Tuesday and Wednesday has been rapid, and was followed by a much more gradual increase of pressure. The temperature fell toward the latter part of the week, and after the disturbance had passed to the northeast. The prevailing winds have been southerly.

Date.	At.	Hour.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.
April 2.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	W.
April 2.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	W.
April 3.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. W.
April 3.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 4.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 4.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 5.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 5.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 6.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 6.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 7.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.
April 7.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.95	48	S. E.

#### THE NEWEST COMET.

IT IS SEEN SIMULTANEOUSLY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OCEAN.

The Editor of the *Herald*—The comet discovered in Europe yesterday was observed by me at three o'clock this morning—right ascension, twenty-two hours; declination north, sixteen degrees. It has a short, wide tail, just visible to the naked eye, and is moving north very slowly.

Lewis Swift.

## PARISIAN CAUSERIE.

### Excitement Concerning the Retirement of Bismarck.

#### DOES IT BODE ILL TO FRANCE?

#### A Rosy View of the Eastern Question—Peace Probabilities.

#### THREE GREAT OPERATIC EVENTS.

#### Gounod's "Cinq Mars" a Disappointment to the Critics.

#### THE CZAR'S MISSION TO PATTI.

#### Invited to Join the Greek Church and Get an Easy Divorce.

#### FASHION AND ART NOTES.

#### [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, APRIL 7, 1877.

The resignation of Prince Bismarck is a subject of the greatest interest to the *quintuple*, who at last have something to chew the end of speculation on, and which they are not likely to digest to their satisfaction for many a day. It is not to be expected that the French should, for a generation or two, admit that anything good can come out of Berlin, and much less so out of Bismarck. Hence the statesmen of the boulevards and the diplomats of the *salons* look very knowing when the telegraph tells them anything about the Prince's overtaxed energies and need of a holiday, while they treat the story of a difficulty with Admiral Storch to a shrug, which may be freely translated "bosh." Not at all. They look into Bismarck's resignation with the strained gaze of a man who looks down the shaft of a coal mine expecting to see a ghost coming up in the bucket. They expect, in fact, that some fearful bogey, menacing ill to France, will emerge from the hole Bismarck has left in the Imperial Chancellery. Their theory is that he retires simply to mature another blow against France; that his withdrawal is a nominal covering for another Machiavellian stroke of policy. Of course Bismarck is not a man to be readily counted on by those out of the limited pale of his confidence, but it is amusing to note even at this day how vivid is the memory of his sharp trick upon Napoleon and Benedetti in the summer of 1870.

#### THE PROTOCOL IN PARIS.

However slim may be the real chances of peace, it is apparent that there is great satisfaction in Paris over the signature of the protocol. It is believed in the most sanguine quarters that Turkey will accept the conditions, and, disarming herself, force Russia to demobilize. The gloomy views of the Russian press are disregarded and the conduct of the Czar's government is looked to as the sole test. Besides Russia, it is argued, is impotent, and, lacking the shew of war, cannot enter on what would prove a long campaign. The Porte, it is said, appears resolved to send an agent to St. Petersburg to negotiate disarmament. M. Thiers has received news from St. Petersburg that the Czarwitsch has declared categorically in favor of peace, and that Russia urges Montenegro to make concessions.

#### FRENCH POLITICS.

The movement against Premier Jules Simon by the Buffet-Brogie party does not seem to have any real force. They have actually called upon President MacMahon and asked him to dismiss M. Simon. This audacity was not enough, for in a tone the Marshal-President does not usually tolerate they asked him to give guarantees to the moral order party by restoring the latter to office. One thing is pretty certain—namely, that the concise and constitutional answer of the President to this cool request left the moral order people little hope of enjoying the sweets of office. M. Simon arrived in Marseilles yesterday from Italy. He is in perfect health and comes direct to this city.

#### THE REPUBLIC SETTLING DOWN.

Among the many trifles which show how the Republic is settling itself down *en permanence* comes the fact that the Prefect of the Seine has placed a bust of the Republic in every mairie in Paris. This is not much, perhaps, for it only required a contract with a statutory and an appropriation, but it has been enough to make the republicans jubilant.

A fact of a little more significance is the announcement of a brochure, by the Marquis de Talleyrand, giving his adhesion to the Republic. This has not only gladdened the republicans, but has fairly filled the old legitimist families with chagrin.

#### HERALD WEATHER IN FRANCE.

The enterprise of the *Herald* in forwarding to Europe at its own cost its predictions of storms was the theme of congratulation by the great astronomer, M. Leverrier, at the general reunion of learned societies in Paris on Thursday last. He announced that he had instituted the inquiry, whether it was not advisable for the Observatory to avail itself of the *Herald's* meteorological service?

#### MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

Three grand events will close the Paris musical season this year—namely, the production of M. Gounod's "Cinq Mars," at the Opera Comique; M. Salveyer's "Bravo," at the Lyrique; and M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," at the Grand Opera.

#### "CINQ MARS."

"Cinq Mars" was produced on Thursday, and it must frankly be admitted resulted in a disappointment. It is decidedly inferior to M. Gounod's previous operas and abounds in souvenirs of them all. It was splendidly put on the stage, but the cast was weak. The only portions of the score worthy of the genius of the composer are the duo of the prison scene and the finale with a funeral march.

#### THE WORKS TO COME.

The opera of "Bravo," by Salveyer, will be produced immediately at the Lyrique, but with faint hopes of success.

As for "Le Roi de Lahore," M. Haizier's opinion, expressed to a friend yesterday, is, that it will be a great success as a spectacle; that it is indifferent as regards the music, and a failure as regards the libretto. The plot ends with an impossible disavowment.

Mr. Standfield, the American tenor, sings the rôle of the Duke in "Rigoletto" at the Italiens.

#### PATTI IN GREEK.

A curious statement regarding the Patti-Caux affair is given by the *Vienna Fremdenblatt*. After the little prima donna's breach with the Marquis, the Czar, says the journal in question, sent Count Trepot to Mme. Patti, telling her to embrace the Greek faith and become a Russian subject. She could then marry Nicolini, the tenor, as in Russia divorce is easily obtained. Mere incompatibility, without other reason, is said to be sufficient, provided there are no children by the marriage. The dice is said to be seriously meditating this step.

#### DRAMATIC SUCCESSES.

"Les Exilés" is drawing largely at the Porte St. Martin.

"Le Professeur pour Dames," a one act comedy, and "Les Charbonnières," a one act opéra, have met with genuine success at the Variétés.

#### THE COMING SALON.

Nearly seven thousand pictures have been sent to the Salon; one-third only of these have been accepted. The American artists have generally been fortunate in getting their works accepted.

#### A RANNOCKBURN ANECDOTE.

Figaro has discovered that President Hayes is a direct lineal descendant of Robert Bruce.

#### BOOK NOTE.

M. De Fonvielle has just published an excellent book on acrobatic.

#### FASHIONS.

The latest thing in bonnet strings is making them of corollas of flowers; they are coquettish, but inconvenient.

The cuirass is being substituted by the "ceinture de grace," the ladies carrying all their stiffness behind, so that they literally stoop to conquer.

#### A NOTED CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

The Very Rev. Frère Pacifique, formerly assistant of the Superior General of the Christian Brothers, who was the father of the Christian Brothers of the United States and Canada, died at Marseilles on the 24th inst. at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. He joined the Order in 1816, and long labored in the French prisons. In 1845 he quitted an insurrection in the prison at Meten by sheer moral force. When he first went to America in 1848 he found there some forty members of the Order, and those were principally in Canada. He continued to superintend the schools in America until 1861, when he was made assistant of the Superior General. On account of growing infirmity he resigned this post in 1873, leaving 1,000 members of the teaching order in the United States. During his mission, which lasted a quarter of a century, he crossed the Atlantic thirty-four times. He was a man of the highest executive ability, and the author of several mathematical handbooks for the use of the schools.

#### AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following Americans registered at the Paris Bureau of the *Herald* during the week:

Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Rev. A. J. Kane, Philadelphia.  
Rev. A. T. Peary, Philadelphia.

#### MEXICO.

DEPARTURE OF CORTINA FOR THE CAPITAL.—A NASCENT REVOLT NIPPED.

MATAMOROS, April 7, 1877.  
The Mexican war steamer Libertad arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday, with General Bailla Galarza, commissioned by the supreme government to take General Cortina to the city of Mexico. General Bailla, who commands the city and who is Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, has not yet determined to surrender Cortina to the general government, as he is held under sentence of death under the State laws. Considerable excitement has been created by the demand of the general government for the delivery of Cortina, and it is believed that if General Bailla persists in refusing to surrender him it will precipitate a conflict between the State and federal authorities. The Libertad also brings intelligence from the city of Mexico that the messenger arrested in the cars between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, on his way to New York with important documents relating to a conspiracy for the restoration of Lerdo as President, was George Anstie, and that, in addition to Senator Villalpando, General Fierro, General Regules y Hernandez, several other prominent persons were arrested and imprisoned in the castle of San Juan de Ulua. The Republic has several prominent pronouncements occurred in the interior of the country against General Diaz. The *Corre Del Norte*, of this city, today, commenting on the arrest of the Libertad, says that a reaction against Diaz has set in in earnest, and that the whole country will soon be involved in another revolution.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

VISIT OF SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO LORD DUFFERIN.—CANADIAN FISHERY CLAIMS AND RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, April 7, 1877.  
Sir Edward Thornton is now in Ottawa visiting the Governor General. His mission is partly diplomatic, having reference to the extradition treaty, fisheries and other matters in which Canadian interests are involved. His consultations with Lord Dufferin as the representative of the Queen are expected to be of no little moment in shaping the action of the British government with the United States and in determining questions growing out of the Washington treaty that have long remained unsettled.

#### FISHERY CLAIMS AND FREE TRADE.

The Canadian government during the last few years have expended a large amount of money in collecting statistics and information for the guidance of their representatives on the Fishery Commission, and claim to have evidence that the compensation due from the United States to Canada for the difference in value of the privileges exchanged under that treaty will amount to an aggregate of between two and three million dollars.

On the other hand, the American Commissioner is expected to produce evidence that the same amount of compensation ought not to be more than \$300,000.

There is an earnest desire on the part of the Canadian government that the measure of compromise, it is evident they are willing to abandon the claims, which they consider worth upward of \$2,000,000, provided all the existing restrictions on commercial intercourse between the two countries shall be removed.

#### THE INSURANCE BILL.

The government insurance bill passed to a third reading in the House last night. An amendment providing that reserves held for foreign companies should be for the sole benefit of Canadian policy holders was voted down by a large majority.

#### TRENTON CITY ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., April 7, 1877.  
A large democratic mass meeting was held here to-night to ratify the party nominations for city officers. Speeches were made by Charles W. Jay, Colonel Kimball, Judge New and others. The democratic ticket headed by Daniel B. Bodine for Mayor, and the republicans by Professor Edward S. Ellis for the same office. The great popularity of the latter gentleman is expected to overcome the democratic majority of 300 in the city. The election will occur on Monday.

#### VOTING FOR A POSTMASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 7, 1877.  
A move is on foot in this city to hold an election for Postmaster, and there are some assurances that the successful man will be appointed by the President.

Colonel W. W. Forbes and prominent republicans have written the President asking him to make an appointment in place of Miss Van Loan, whose term has expired, until this matter of holding an election is settled by representatives of the two parties. It is understood that all the candidates for Postmaster are republicans.

## LEGISLATIVE RAILWAY EXCURSION.

MASSACHUSETTS REPRESENTATIVES LOOKING FOR WESTERN RAIL CONNECTIONS AND COAL SUPPLY.

#### [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7, 1877.  
The joint special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad to examine through connections between Boston and the West, arrived in Scranton this evening. The committee left Boston yesterday morning, and have examined the Hoosac Tunnel and other points of interest along the route. To-day they examined the locality of the new bridge for the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway across the Hudson River. After a short stay in Carbondale, at the head of the Lackawanna Valley, they came to Scranton. They will leave here for Binghamton to-morrow evening and return to Boston Thursday morning. Their trip is expected to result favorably to the construction of the long-sought-for Troy and Greenfield railway for anthracite coal by way of the proposed Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway.

#### KILLED BY HIS NEPHEW.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A FAMILY FEUD.

#### [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 7, 1877.  
For about two months past there has been a difficulty growing out of family matters, between Mr. William Hoyt and his uncle James Hoyt, who reside near Suffolk. Yesterday they both came to Suffolk, and on their way home the old man, James Hoyt, who was under the influence of liquor, made a desperate assault on the young man with a knife and chased him for some distance. He was about to overtake him when the young man turned and, in self defence, struck the other a heavy blow with a stick, breaking his skull and causing death almost instantly. A coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the charges, and the case was rendered himself to the authorities. He is now lodged in jail here, and will be indicted, perhaps, Monday.

#### ANOTHER RAILROAD STRIKE.

ENGINEERS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD QUIT WORK.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1877.

The endeavors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to break up the trade society of railroad engineers called the Brotherhood, have at length resulted in an open rupture with a portion of the employees of the company. A strike of the engineers employed by the company began this afternoon at the depot of the Germantown and Morristown division of the Reading Railroad. The trains of this branch start from this end of the depot at the corner of Ninth and Green streets, in this city. The trains are run at very frequent intervals over this branch road, and there are always several engineers on hand preparing their engines to start. There were the usual number of engineers on duty to-day, but shortly after noon, when the time came to dispatch a way train, the engineer left his cab and refused to work for the company until they should permit him to remain in the Brotherhood—in short, to withdraw the circular of Manager Woodlen in that subject. All the road engines called to start for the Germantown and Morristown Branch, and that in case every engine was abandoned no day would result, as every vacancy would be filled at once by several trains were dispatched from here this afternoon in charge of the firemen, while others had newly engaged engineers who had been waiting for work as substitutes. Thus far there has been very little delay in running the trains.

EXTENT OF THE DEFECTS.

Eight engineers and fifteen firemen to-day formally announced their decision to remain in the Brotherhood. They received their discharge from the company. Six engineers on the main line have also been discharged.

#### METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE NEW ENGLAND PREACHERS INDOOR PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LYNN, Mass., April 7, 1877.

At the New England Conference of Methodists, now in session in this city, the following declarations were unanimously adopted to-day:

First.—That the warm and practical sympathy of this Conference for the oppressed of our land is a history of too long standing and too outspoken to need any reiteration by us at the present time, and now that the colored slave has been forever abolished in this our country we feel equally desirous that they, who, having been the victims of that oppression were deprived of their rights and means for intellectual and moral culture, may have secured to them all the rights and privileges that their changed relations to the country and their countrymen have increased responsibility so imperatively demand for them.

Second.—That we are glad to recognize in the inaugural address of our present Chief Magistrate, and in other words of his, a clear and distinct declaration of his purpose on his part so to administer the government of these United States as to secure to all our citizens the full and free exercise of all their rights and privileges, and we pledge to him, in the execution of this purpose, the hearty cooperation of the Methodist Church and of all its members. We believe that the colored man may again enjoy an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity.